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W. German Socialists Vote to Condemn Deployment of Pershing, Cruise Missiles



Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor, at the Social Democratic Party congress in Cologne. At right is the party president, former Chancellor Willy Brandt; at left, Hans-Jochen Vogel, the unsuccessful candidate for chancellor in the March elections.

UN Denounces Turkish Cypriot State, Urges Nations to Withhold Recognition

United Press International

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council has overwhelmingly denounced the establishment of an independent Turkish Cypriot republic on Cyprus and urged all nations to withhold recognition.

The council voted 13-1 in favor of the British-sponsored resolution, Pakistan voted against the call and Jordan abstained.

The resolution adopted Friday, deplored the decision that created the new republic for the minority Turkish Cypriots in the northern third of the island. It said the declaration was invalid and called its retraction.

Turkish Cypriots account for 23 percent of the population of 77,000 on the island, divided for most of its 23 years as an independent country.

The resolution urged the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, to use "his mission of good offices in order to achieve... a just and lasting settlement."

It also called "upon all states not to recognize any Cypriot state other than the Republic of Cyprus."

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar met Saturday with the leader of the self-declared Turkish Cypriot republic, Rauf Denktash, who urged Greek Cypriot leaders to agree to summit talks to discuss the future of the island.

Mr. Denktash and the Turkish foreign minister, Ilter Turken, held separate talks with Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, who was scheduled to meet with the Greek Cypriot president, Spyros Kyprianou, for a second time on Tuesday.

Mr. Kyprianou called on Mr. Pérez de Cuellar after the Security Council debate on the crisis Friday, at the secretary-general's declined comment on the talks.

Mr. Turken, whose country maintains about 18,000 troops in the Turkish Cypriot sector of Cyprus, rejected the UN resolution and said it was "based on a distortion of realities."

"They are putting another impediment on the road to settlement by condemning us and by asking countries not to recognize us," he said. "Since the world tells them [Greek Cypriots] they're the masters of Cyprus, why should they give the Turk his share in Cyprus?"



The Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, addresses the United Nations Security Council following the council's condemnation of the establishment last week of an independent Turkish Cypriot republic in northern Cyprus.

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Soviet military spending has grown more slowly than estimated, the CIA says. Page 5.

Fears grow that a U.S. move about nuclear war will be harmful to the young. Page 3.

William Casey, the CIA director, reportedly has agreed to take a polygraph test on the so-called Carter papers. Page 3.

Argentina says it has developed the technology to produce enriched uranium. Page 4.

Lech Wałęsa and other leaders of Poland's banned Solidarnosc trade union have called for a nationwide "struggle" against price increases. Page 5.

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West Germany won a concession from the IMF allowing it to raise its inflation target. Page 11.

Europcar issues launched last week. Page 11.

John F. Kennedy and a Nation's Vanished Dreams

Twenty years after his death, John F. Kennedy continues to have a powerful grip on the American imagination. In this excerpt from *The New York Times Magazine*, Tom Wicker, who covered the White House during the Kennedy administration, explores Kennedy's place in the American consciousness.

By Tom Wicker

New York Times Service

and Jefferson memorials, if not quite the Washington Monument.

But immortal? Revered? Bloodless? Two decades after he was shot to death that sunlit afternoon in Dallas, enough doubts have been raised about the achievements of the Kennedy administration to shadow his place in history. Garry discusses about his personal life have jarred the reverence in which a president who suffered his fate might otherwise have been held.

On the other hand, there's nothing "bloodless" about the John Kennedy who comes down to us today, a figure larger in memory than he was in life, the young hero of a golden myth, the lost leader of a dream turned dust. Perhaps no other president of modern times, not the revered Eisenhower or the doughty Truman, has taken such a lasting grip on the American imagination, where the idea of John Fitzgerald Kennedy is powerfully alive.

Americans too young to remember Nov. 22, 1963, the many who opposed him in his time, those not charmed by the Camelot legend — even these, I believe, are affected, not always consciously, by Kennedy's persisting spell. In his life and myth, they, too, are profoundly touched, and by something more American and far more typical than the story of an Irish immigrant's descendant who made it to the White House.

He was, to begin with, the first star president. During his administration, television was beginning fully to infuse American life. Americans saw him virtually every day or night — at work, at play, with his family, with world leaders, in crisis, relaxed, in black tie or polo shirt, reflective, impassioned, in triumph and defeat; and what they saw was not the traditional notion of a "pol" or even of a president.

Americans of the time had viewed Eisenhower as a remote father figure, a commanding general, under whose protection they could relax and make money; they saw John Kennedy as someone they might well wish to even aspire to be: a successful young American, handsome, witty, tough, intelligent, capable and — not least — rich and powerful.

A major reason for that view was that Kennedy had the confidence to allow his presidential news conferences to be televised live; and he had the wit, the looks and that indefinable something called "cool" that let him take fullest advantage of this new medium of communication with the American people.

To this day, no other president has surpassed his mastery of it. Ronald Reagan may make smoother speeches, but he is hesitant and unconvincing before the press, where JFK was forceful, decisive, knowledgeable, the very image of a dynamic young executive effortlessly on top of things.

That television image seems to live on in the American consciousness, rather as the memory of a dead brother or sister lingers in a family, or as the impressions television makes on one generation are passed along genetically to its heirs.

Given the public's identification and familiarity with Kennedy and in sense of closeness, the manner of his death — the enviable young leader murdered at the apogee of fame — probably would have assured a continuing fascination with what was in his time, and what might have been. And since none but the most fanatical can be entirely sure who killed him or why, the recurrent

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)



A Lebanese soldier ran for cover after sniper fire broke out around the Israeli jet fighter downed Sunday.

Israeli Jet Downed in Raid Over Lebanon

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Israeli planes on Sunday again bombed guerrilla bases within Syrian-controlled parts of Lebanon and at least one Israeli jet was shot down during the air raid.

The planes struck the towns of Falougha and Sofar behind Syrian military lines about 15 miles (24

kilometers) southeast of Beirut. They also hit the town of Bhamdoun, considered a stronghold of Druze fighters who are one of the main armed Lebanese opposition groups.

A spokesman for the Druze Progressive Socialist Party said Sunday night that two civilians had been killed and eight wounded in Sofar during the attack. But there was no

independent confirmation of the casualties nor any reliable report on the extent of the raid's damage.

An Israeli Kfir fighter-bomber crashed south of the capital after its pilot bailed out. Some reports said he was taken into custody by Lebanese Army soldiers.

The Israeli military command, however, said that the pilot was picked up by an Israeli helicopter,

United Press International reported from Tel Aviv.

Syria said its "air defenses" had shot down the Kfir and a second plane northeast of the capital, but there was no confirmation that the second aircraft had been downed.

It was not certain who was responsible for downing the Kfir, since Druze and other Moslem militiamen also fired at the planes.

A military spokesman in Tel Aviv said only that one plane had been downed by anti-aircraft ground fire that he did not identify. It was the first Israeli aircraft to be downed since a U.S.-built Phantom was hit by a Soviet SAM-6 anti-aircraft missile over the eastern Bekaa Valley in July, 1982, and only the third since Israel invaded Lebanon in June of that year.

The Tel Aviv spokesman called Sunday's attack, "a reaction to a long chain of terrorist attacks and attempted attacks against Israeli soldiers" in southern Lebanon. He singled out a roadside bombing that killed a soldier and wounded six others near the southern port city of Sidon last Thursday.

Israeli officials emphasized that the air attack was not aimed at Syria. The cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor, said after the weekly cabinet meeting in Jerusalem that the attack "has not led to conflict and should not lead to conflict. We did not act against the Syrians."

The raid was the third in five days against targets behind Syrian lines. On Wednesday, Israeli planes operated by Shiite Moslem radicals and members of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards. French military jets from an aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean launched an attack the following day on a militant base in the Bekaa city of Baalbek.

Top Iranian official, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the parliament speaker, was quoted Sunday as saying that 14 Revolutionary Guards as well as about 30 Lebanese were killed in the two raids.

Israeli jets also attacked Palestinian positions Nov. 4, the day that 29 Israeli soldiers and 32 Lebanese and Palestinian detainees were killed in a suicide truck bombing of an Israeli military headquarters in the southern port of Tyre.

Congress Recesses in U.S. Nagged by Budget Deficit

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As members of Congress scattered for home Saturday for a two-month vacation, they left behind a \$200-billion budget deficit, and expressed little confidence that the trim would deal with the problem before the 1984 election.

During a late night session last week, Senator Pete V. Domenici, a Republican from New Mexico who

took pride in passing 10 of the 13 appropriations bills needed annually to finance the government.

But by fall, political fears and calculations so pervaded Capitol Hill that the lawmakers failed to make any significant impact on the budget deficit. Congress promised in its budget resolution to trim \$35 billion from the deficit over three years, but when the adjournment began at 10:04 Friday night, not one dollar of reductions had actually been enacted.

Even though the economic recovery seems to be holding its own, the lawmakers left town with voices of doom echoing in their ears. One of them was Representative Leon E. Panetta, a California Democrat, who told the House Friday: "The budget process, the deficit, and the economy are in deep trouble."

President Ronald Reagan, who came into office promising to balance the federal budget, has repeatedly blamed Congress for rising deficits.

But many members of Congress in both parties say that one major reason for the deficit is Mr. Reagan's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Security sources said Mr. Aratoff had stood off a two-pronged assault. Speaking at his command post, he said: "The Syrians and Libyans are trying to advance with tanks and armored vehicles on two axes, on the seashore and from the east. We pushed them back."

Security sources said Mr. Aratoff's supporters, who have been moving their artillery around the outskirts of the city to escape return fire from the better-equipped rebels, had set up a rocket launcher aboard a barge at sea. There was no independent confirmation.

In Damascus, Mahmoud Ladbadi, a spokesman for the rebels, said their positions were bombarded by unidentified warships Saturday night. But residents said they had not heard the sound of naval gunfire overnight, when the clashes subsided into exchanges with automatic weapons.

The rebels, who have accused Mr. Aratoff of corruption and soft-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

for the second one got through to Sweden where it was to be sent to the Soviet Union.

The United States has banned exportation of the computer to the Soviet Union because of its possible military application.

A customs official in the United States had said the VAX 11-782 could be used "for missile guidance or something like that" and "keeping track of troops and weapons."

Carl-Johan Åberg, permanent undersecretary of Sweden's Foreign Trade Ministry, said the computer shipment was being guarded and that it would stay in Sweden for at least several days.

The Sunday Times said the deal was planned by a German-born KGB agent, Richard Müller, who was a resident of Cape Town, South Africa. Mr. Müller controlled another agent, Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, who, until his arrest last Jan. 26, was second-in-command at the South African Simon's Town naval base. Gerhardt was tried in camera last month and jailed for 20 years.

Mr. Åberg said that on the way from South Africa to West Germany, the shipment was sold to new owners.

"We know the owner of the ship is a company in a West European country," Mr. Åberg said. "But we don't know where the cargo is going from here."

He refused to comment on whether the owner of the shipment was thought to be a middle man

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — Swedish officials said Sunday that they have held up shipment of a sophisticated U.S. computer that was reportedly being smuggled by the Soviet KGB security agency.

The Sunday Times newspaper in London reported that the KGB appeared on the verge of taking delivery of a complete American computerized missile guidance system supplied by the U.S. to South Africa and then secretly diverted.

It said the computer was scheduled to have been shipped Sunday from Sweden to the Soviet Union.

But a Swedish customs official said the shipment had been frozen because no customs declaration was received with the equipment.

Three containers believed to hold a VAX 11-782 computer made by the Digital Equipment Corp. arrived in the Swedish free port of Helsingborg last week from South Africa.

Part of the same shipment, containing another VAX 11-782 computer, was impounded by West German authorities minutes before it was to be shipped out of Hamburg last Monday. The U.S. government had requested that it be impounded, fearing that it was being sent secretly to the Soviet Union.

The Sunday Times said that U.S. and West German officials had obtained a court order to seize only one of the two computers in the ship, at Hamburg, and then

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S. Syria Gains on Egypt G As Main Arab Military E Power, Analysts Say

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Syria is rapidly eclipsing Egypt as the predominant Arab military power in the Middle East, according to Israeli and U.S. military analysts.

The officials attribute this to Syria's mobilization of manpower and to continued increases to the number and quality of Soviet weapons reaching Syrian forces.

The Israeli and U.S. sources who take this view also say the presence of 5,000 to 7,000 Soviet soldiers in the country has strengthened Syria's defensive position.

Syria's present tactical deployments, intelligence officials said, make it virtually certain that any deep penetration of Syrian airspace by Israeli fighters and bombers would meet heavy anti-aircraft fire, both from missiles and guns that are largely manned by Soviet personnel. Only one of the four major surface-to-air missile bases in Syria is now said to be operated by Syrians.

Similarly, the analysts said, an Israeli ground and air offensive against Syrian troops in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley could involve some of the Soviet troops who guard a number of the forward anti-aircraft missile sites and advise Syrian commanders.

Syria has achieved this favorable strategic position, one Israeli analyst said, while Palestinian rebels are close to taking over control of the Palestine Liberation Organization from Yasser Arafat. The expectation among Western and Israeli intelligence sources is that Syria will provide the Palestinian rebels with more and better arms than they have now and direct them to reopen the guerrilla war against Israeli troops in southern Lebanon and northern Israel.

Should Syrian domination of the PLO become complete, two brigades under Syrian officers, a total of about 6,000 men, would be available to carry out these tactics, the analysts say.

Israeli analysts are also concerned with the implications of Syria's recent general mobilization, which, they assert, has added 100,000 men to an army of about 220,000. Israel's army on mobilization would number about 450,000 men and women.

The quality and quantity of Soviet matériel that has arrived in Syria this year has caused growing concern at Israeli military headquarters in Tel Aviv.

Israel now estimates that Syria has at least 7,000 tanks, compared with Israel's 3,600. The Israeli estimate is in sharp contrast to the tank figure of 4,200 Syrian tanks given by the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

But Western intelligence experts say they have no accurate information about the arrival of new Soviet

tanks in the last six months. They believe that the tanks arriving are modern T-62 and T-72 models, which are the equal of the British Centurions and American M-60s and M-48s that make up the bulk of the Israeli armored force.

Sophisticated Soviet command and control equipment has also arrived in Syria this year. The four major SAM sites around Damascus are controlled by Soviet personnel.

The Syrian air defense command, patterned on that of the Soviet Union, now includes 34 surface-to-air missile batteries, 25 armed with SAM-6s, plus a steadily increasing force of 2SU radar-controlled anti-aircraft guns.

The strengthening of the air defense command, one U.S. authority said, enables Syria to fire layers of anti-aircraft missiles and shells at a variety of altitudes to defend Damascus. Some Israeli bombers would inevitably get through, but the political cost of killing Russians with their bombs would have to be taken into account in the planning by the Israeli general staff, the source said.

Intelligence officers say they also believe that Syrian tactics are changing. One of the reasons attributed to the collapse of the Syrian Army in the fighting against Israel in 1973 and 1982 was the rigidity with which the Syrian tank formations pressed their attack, overexposing their armor to Israeli formations that improvised tactics on the battlefield.

The consequence of the Syrian buildup for the Israelis, one analyst said, is that they can no longer expect the Syrians to attack on one line of advance as they did in the last two encounters.

Military experts on the region offer two explanations for the size and speed of the Syrian buildup.

The more obvious explanation is that Syria, with the help of the Soviet force in the country, hopes to make itself invulnerable to Israeli ground and air attack.

The second is that Syria believes it is in position to pursue the goal of a Greater Syria, which would include northern and central Lebanon and Jordan to a new state that would dominate the Arab Middle East.

A minority view is that Syria intends to use its increased strength against Iraq, which is increasingly debilitated by its long war against Iran.

The Soviet Union will be the chief beneficiary of a stronger Syria, diplomats and military officials agree. The increasing strength of its principal client in the region, these sources said, will enable Moscow to claim a major role in any arrangements for the political future of the Middle East, a role it has been denied since the Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt.

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FOLK LURE — Queen Elizabeth II of Britain saw an Indian folk dance at Devra Yamzal, near Hyderabad, Sindhay.

U.S. Congress Recesses, Nagged by Budget Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)

gan's adamant insistence on higher defense spending and lower taxes. And they agree with Mr. Domenici that Congress will not act to close that gap until Mr. Reagan takes the lead, and provides political cover for the unpopular decisions that went too far, he never got the chance.

The lawmakers displayed considerable restraint in adopting appropriation bills. All 10 that went to the White House stayed within spending targets set by the budget last spring, and so while Mr. Reagan threatened to veto any bill that went too far, he never got the chance.

In foreign affairs, Congress displayed a new determination to exert influence on the decision-making process, and probably their most notable achievement was passage of legislation declaring that the War Powers Resolution applies to Lebanon and limiting deployment of U.S. marines to 18 months. Mr. Reagan expressed doubts about the constitutionality of the act, but signed the bill anyway, and became the first president in the 10-year history of the act to effectively acknowledge its validity.

The year was marked by frequent tension between Congress

and the White House on issues ranging from the MX missile to the secret war to Nicaragua to nuclear arms negotiations. And as James M. Cannon, chief of staff for Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., the majority leader, put it: "One of the things we do to this city is constantly define and redefine the relationship of the Congress to the president on foreign policy."

Mr. Reagan won most of the battles, including the financing of the MX missile, mainly because there is a lingering presumption in Congress that the president is ultimately responsible for foreign policy. But the lawmakers expressed determination to keep a careful and restraining eye on the administration's policies abroad, particularly where they might lead to armed conflict.

During the first two years of the Reagan regime, Republicans utilized the support of conservative Democrats to the House, and the political popularity of the president, to dominate the agenda on Capitol Hill. But as the economy failed to revive, last November's election swept in a net increase of 26 House Democrats, and sent shock waves through Republican ranks.

This new power balance started having an impact during the post-election session of the last Congress, when Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the leading Democrat in Congress, and Mr. Baker, the chief Republican, worked together to pass an increase in the gasoline tax and provide funds for new public works projects.

When the lawmakers returned to Washington last January to begin the 98th Congress, concern was still high about the sluggish economy and persistent unemployment. Mr. Baker and Mr. O'Neill again cooperated to push through a \$4.6-billion package of job-creation programs and emergency aid for victims of the recession.

This spirit of accommodation continued through the drafting of the annual budget, when House Democrats and Senate Republicans brushed aside administration proposals and compromised on a plan that increased defense spending by 5 percent, half the boost that the White House wanted, and allotted \$21.5 billion for domestic spending above Mr. Reagan's request.

Bipartisan cooperation began to erode, however, when the economy sputtered to life, and Republicans started to regain confidence in the president's economic program. Moreover, as the year went on, both parties started placing greater stress on the political implications of their actions, and their partisan interests began to diverge sharply.

In essence, the Democrats repeated their charge that the Reagan program was unfair to U.S. voters, and pushed a string of measures through the House designed to demonstrate their point.

The Republicans were generally gambling that the economy would continue to stay healthy through the election, and that they could successfully brand the Democrats with a "big spender" label. This all additional Democratic proposals to aid the unemployed were quietly buried in the Senate.

Accordingly, the domestic legislative struggle lapsed into a stand-off. By year's end, Republicans were claiming that a major accomplishment was preventing the Democrats from adding to social spending programs; the Democrats were arguing that they had reversed the trend of the previous two years and blocked the Republicans from making further cuts in domestic programs.

WORLD BRIEFS

30 Hurt by Bomb at Paris Restaurant

PARIS (UPI) — A man on a motorcycle lobbed a bomb onto the upper floor balcony of a packed restaurant in Paris early Sunday, slightly injuring 30 diners, police said.

"It was a brazen terrorist act, perhaps connected with events in Lebanon," said Robert Taib, owner of L'Orée du Bois, on the edge of the Bois de Boulogne.

No one has claimed responsibility for the bombing. Police refused to say whether it could be connected to last Thursday's French air raid against pro-Iranian guerrillas in Lebanon, for which Iran threatened France with reprisals.

Sudan Says Ethiopia Mobilizes Troops

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Combined Dispatches) — The Ethiopian Army, supported by Cuban forces and Soviet advisers, is massing troops and heavy arms on the border with Sudan, the official Sudan News Agency said Sunday.

The Sudanese government accused Ethiopia last week of helping anti-government insurgents in southern Sudan. Ethiopia has denied the charge.

Sudan announced Saturday that a "tight siege" by its troops had forced rebels to release seven French and two Pakistani hostages on Friday. The hostages were rescued Thursday, the same day two Britons were kidnapped. The Britons were released Saturday, according to a Sudanese military communiqué, after a battle near the town of Benin, about 800 miles (1,300 kilometers) south of Khartoum.

(Reuters, UPI)

Marchers in Philippines Support U.S.

ANGELA, Philippines (UPI) — About 15,000 Filipinos, led by Aurora Aquino, the mother of slain opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., marched Sunday through this town near Clark Air Base, a key U.S. facility, in a rare show of support for the United States.

The speakers called on the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos to revive the country's U.S.-style, 1935 constitution. Some marchers' placards read "Thank you, President Reagan for upholding democracy in the Philippines" and "Death to the killers of Aquino."

Meanwhile, Leonardo Perez, the minister of state for political affairs, announced in Manila that ruling party members in the National Assembly on Monday could restore the position of vice president, which was abolished in 1972 when martial law was declared. "We have to settle this [succession issue] because we are running out of time," Mr. Perez said. "I think it will be settled by tomorrow."

3 Killed in Ulster Church Shooting

DARKLEY, Northern Ireland (AP) — Two gunmen burst into a Protestant church during a service Sunday night and sprayed the congregation with automatic gunfire, killing three people and wounding several others, police said.

A Belfast police spokesman said first reports indicated that seven people were wounded. The extent of their injuries was not known. The gunmen fled in a car driven by an accomplice, and police were dispatched on both sides of the Irish border to search for them.

The attack occurred during a prayer meeting at the Mountain Lodge Pentecostal Church in Darkley, a town in County Armagh about three miles (4.8 kilometers) from the border with the Irish Republic. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attack, but police said it appeared to be the work of the outlawed Irish Republican Army or its Marxist offshoot, the Irish National Liberation Army.

Israel Plans Housing for Palestinians

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Israel unveiled a \$1.5-billion, five-year proposal Sunday to move thousands of Palestinians from refugee camps to apartments in planned neighborhoods in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mordechai Ben-Porath, minister without portfolio, said the plan called for donations to help prepare the neighborhoods.

"The Israeli government cannot afford to build all this by itself," said Mr. Ben-Porath, who has been working on the plan for a year. "We have done research and we know that if the new housing was available, we would have more people wanting to move than we would have apartments envisioned." He said that the \$1.5 billion would go for infrastructure and that families would pay about \$10,000 per apartment.

Other Israeli officials said that Palestinians, under PLO instruction, had refused to move from dilapidated camps to newer houses because this would imply that they would not return to the homes they left when Israel was created in 1948. But, under similar plans, 8,000 Palestinian families have moved to new homes in the Gaza Strip in the past 10 years.

KGB Reportedly Jails Rights Activist

MOSCOW (LAT) — Soviet authorities have arrested a human rights activist in Moscow and raided the apartments of four of his acquaintances in a continuing effort to eliminate dissident information networks, according to dissident sources.

The sources said Saturday that agents of the KGB security police had charged Yuri Shukhmanov, 50, a mathematician, with anti-Soviet activities. They said he was arrested at his apartment Thursday and was being held in Moscow's Lefortovo Prison. The offense carries a maximum penalty of seven years in labor camp and five more in internal exile.

The KGB has accused Mr. Shukhmanov, a close friend of Andrei Sakharov, the banished physicist and Nobel peace laureate, of collaborating in producing the Chronicle of Current Events, the most prominent of several underground journals of alleged human rights abuses in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shukhmanov was accused in the early 1970s of working for the chronicle and was imprisoned for a time in a psychiatric hospital. His arrest follows the sentencing last month of a literary scholar, Sergei Grigoryants, for compiling a related journal of alleged human rights abuses, the Express Information Bulletin V.

Gummen Abduct a Bulgarian Cousin

ROME (UPI) — Three gunmen abducted Anna Bulgar Calissoni, 50, and her son, Giorgio, 17, from their country estate south of Rome, police reported Sunday. Mrs. Calissoni is a first cousin of Gianni Bulgari, 48, the jeweler, who was kidnapped April 13, 1975, by gunmen who forced him to stop on a Rome street. He was freed unharmed a month later after his family paid a ransom reportedly of almost \$2 million.

"You will hear from us," one of the gang told Mrs. Calissoni's husband, a retired general, before leaving him bound and gagged in his bedroom of his caretaker's house Saturday.

Italians to Elect Regional Leaders

ROME (AP) — Nearly two million voters were going to the polls Sunday and Monday in local Italian elections that will test the popularity of the Christian Democrats, the dominant party in Bettino Craxi's governing coalition, and the opposition Communist Party.

More than 888,000 people are eligible to vote for 80 seats on the city council of Naples and 133,000 can vote in southern Reggio Calabria to elect 50 city councilmen. In Naples, the Christian Democrats and Communists face stiff competition with the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement, running on a law and order campaign.

Other elections are being held for the regional government of northern Trentino-Alto Adige and provincial government of Bolzano and Trento. Balloting will last for a day and a half in all the communities except Trento, where voting ended Sunday night. No results are expected before Monday afternoon.

Murderer of 9 Gets Life Term in U.S.

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Jurors have voted against the death penalty for Angelo Buono Jr., convicted of nine murders in 1977 and 1978 in a so-called "hillside strangler" case. The panel decided Friday that he should instead be sentenced to life in prison without possibility of parole.

Mr. Buono, 49, was convicted on Oct. 31, to a trial that lasted more than two years. His stepson, Kenneth Bianchi, 32, pleaded guilty in 1979 to five counts of murder in the case and received a life sentence. He testified for the prosecution against Mr. Buono.

Deputy Attorneys General Roger Boren and Michael Nech, who prosecuted the case, said the jury apparently decided that Mr. Bianchi was equally responsible for sexually abusing and strangling the female victims and that Mr. Buono should be given a similar sentence. Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Ronald M. George scheduled formal sentencing for Jan. 9.

For the Record

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

DUKE ELLINGTON'S SOPHISTICATED LADIES

CHATELET

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Le mardi au vendredi à 20 h 30

SOPHISTICATED LADIES
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AMERICAN TOPICS

Japanese-Americans
Wins Case on Camps

More than 40 years after the conviction of a Japanese-American who defied government orders to report to an internment camp, a federal judge in San Francisco has thrown out the case. The government's case against Fred Korematsu, who was sent to a detention camp, led to the 1944 Supreme Court ruling that upheld the removal of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast during World War II.

U.S. District Judge Marilyn Hall Patel said the government had used "unsubstantiated political distortions and the racist views of a military commander" to justify the detentions.

"This is a day we've waited for 40 years," said Mr. Korematsu's attorney, Dale Minami. "Up until now, there has not been a judicial declaration that what was done to Japanese-Americans was wrong and unconstitutional."

Mr. Korematsu, a draftsmen from Oakland, went to court only this year seeking to have old charges against him be dropped. He contended that the government had made false claims that the evacuation was necessary for military security.

In October, the government filed a motion for dismissal of Mr. Korematsu's 1942 indictment, saying it was acting "in the interest of mending old wounds" although it acknowledged no misconduct. Recently, a study commission appointed by Congress termed the wartime internment of 120,000 Japanese-Americans a "grave injustice" and called for compensatory payments to survivors.

Czechoslovak Legacy
On Seven-City Tour

Americans in seven cities will be the first outside Czechoslovakia to view a collection of Judaica from the State Jewish Museum in Prague.

The traveling exhibit, which opened this month at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Natural History in Washington, features 350 objects of religious, home and community life spanning 500 years of the history and culture of Europe's oldest continuous Jewish community.

Miles of history: Among the Prague museum's collections were assembled by the Nazis during World War II. As Czechoslovak Jews were deported and killed, their possessions were collected and catalogued for what the Nazis thought would be a research and exhibit center on an extinct people.

The exhibit's first showing outside of Czechoslovakia is the result of 15 years' work by Mark Taliason, who began negotiations with the Czechoslovak government when he was an aide to Senator Representative Charles A. Yank, an Ohio Democrat. Mr. Taliason is now director of the Washington Office of the Council of Jewish Federations and vice chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council.

The exhibit, "The Precious Legacy: Judaic Treasures from the Czechoslovak State Collections," will remain in Washington until Jan. 1. It will travel to Miami Beach, New York, San Diego, New Orleans, Detroit and Hartford, Connecticut.

Right Stuff Wanted:
A New NASA Dozen

The competition will be tough — but the sky won't be the limit for applicants who succeed.

Ivan Albright Dies at 86;
Painter of 'Dorian Gray'

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Ivan Le Lorraine Albright, 86, a Chicago painter whose often-grim works showing the aging process and death included the portraits shown in the film "The Picture of Dorian Gray," died Friday in Woodstock, Vermont. He had suffered a stroke last month.

Mr. Albright won considerable renown in the art world for his meticulously precise paintings of aged persons, the dead and dying of flabby prostitutes and aging decrees. One of his most famous works, "That Which I Should Have Done I Did Not Do," known also as "The Doer," is an eight-foot-high (about 2½-meters-high) painting of a mortuary door mounted on a coffin and decorated with a funeral wreath; its one touch of life is a woman's gaunt hand holding a handkerchief.

In 1943, he and his twin brother, Alvin, painted a series of progressively more horrifying portraits showing the moral degeneration of the title character in MGM's version of Oscar Wilde's "The Picture of Dorian Gray." The portraits are the film's pivotal plot device; several paintings done by the rights were supposed to be one painting, its subject growing old while the man Dorian Gray, not age. In the film's climax, Alvin stabs the painting and turns

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has openings for 12 new astronauts. It hopes to pick by May. At a minimum, applicants for the six pilots and six specialists jobs need a degree in engineering, science or mathematics. In addition, the pilots need at least 1,000 hours in high-performance jets; specialists need an additional advanced degree or three years' experience in a field. The space agency expects to get 1,500 applications.

Job Space Wanted:
A Fix for New York

New York City officials say they will rent, buy or convert anything for an acknowledged "short-term fix" to the jail overcrowding problem that led them, under court order, to release 510 inmates on early bail this month.

Under the release program, pretrial prisoners who had been held on bail of \$1,500 or less could go home by posting only 10 percent. City officials made it clear that they were unhappy about the releases, authorized to comply with a jail population ceiling imposed by a federal judge.

"Some of these people will go out and commit crimes while they await trial," Mayor Edward I. Koch predicted earlier this month. One who allegedly did was a man with a 14-year criminal history who was charged with rape only two days after his release. His record included 11 arrests and seven convictions for crimes such as robbery and drug possession.

The city is negotiating for a federal detention center across from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which now houses 225 illegal immigrants, and a privately



Mayor Edward I. Koch

owned former arsenal in Brooklyn as future City jails. "We need a short-term fix," said Nathan Leventhal, the deputy mayor.

One-Liners

The National Geographic Society plans to introduce a new quarterly travel magazine next year, National Geographic Traveler, which will carry advertising and be sold by subscription. ... The amount of typewriter correction fluid is a growing fat among teen-agers that can cause coma or cardiac arrest, physicians attending a Southern Medical Association meeting were warned. ... The employees of 18 states will get no cost-of-living raises this fiscal year and workers in 19 states will get no merit increases as state governments look for ways to hold down spending according to the State Budget and Tax News.

By Peter Perle
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — More than 50 million Americans were expected to watch Sunday night when ABC aired "The Day After," a horrific vision of nuclear holocaust that has triggered enormous advance publicity, sharpened the debate on nuclear arms and rekindled fears about the impact of television on the young.

In churches, in classrooms, on college campuses and in many homes, the movie already has generated impassioned discussion. Grass-roots movements from Maine to California hope the film will be a catalyst for education and organizing around the nuclear arms issue.

Concerned about the possible political impact of "The Day After," the White House, which has previewed the film, has launched a public relations counterattack. Administration officials are worried that the film will heighten fears that President Ronald Reagan's nuclear arms policies, such as the current deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, are dangerous.

To combat those fears, the administration arranged for Secretary of State George P. Shultz to be interviewed on ABC immediately after the movie. Two other high administration officials, Kenneth L. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament

Agency, and Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, also appeared on television interview shows Sunday.

As part of its attempt to explain Mr. Reagan's position, the White House has prepared a booklet entitled "President Reagan on Peace, Arms Reductions and Detente," which will be sent to anyone inquiring about administration policies.

Among the Democratic presidential candidates, Senator Alan Cranston of California, who has made a nuclear freeze a centerpiece of his campaign, plans to do the most in connection with "The Day After." He will be the host of a television-watching party at his home in Spokane, Washington, one of 136 events that he is sponsoring in 26 states.

While critics have not described "The Day After" as an artistic achievement, the \$7-million production is being hailed — and condemned — as a landmark in U.S. network television's willingness to deal with a shocking and controversial subject.

Parents and educators have been trying to anticipate the strong emotions and fears the film is likely to unleash in its viewers, especially the young.

"To a person, we found it powerful, graphic and depressing," the board of the National Association of Independent Schools said in a nationwide message to private and parochial school principals.

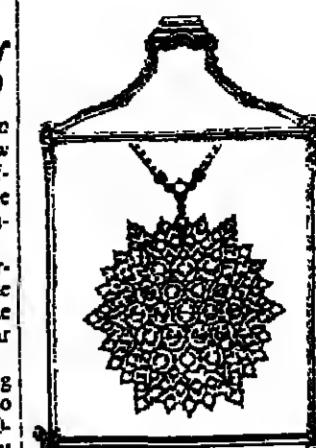
"There is more hype around this movie than any single event in my 15 years as an educator," said Clint Wilkins, principal of the Sidwell Friends Upper School in Washington, which sent letters about the movie to the homes of its 1,000 students.

Public and private schools in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia are generally suggesting that faculty and parents follow guidelines outlined by the National Association of Independent Schools, the Parents Council of Washington and the National Education Association.

The guidelines suggest that children younger than 12 should not be allowed to see "The Day After" and that older children should see it only with parents or responsible adults who can and should discuss the issues and the fears with them.

A memo circulated in the New York City school system summed up the problem posed by the film: "ABC's intention in presenting it is to educate the public about nuclear war. However, the scenes of terrible destruction, people being vaporized, mass graves and death from radiation sickness may not be helpful educational tools for children and young people. This is not just one more horror film. Adults can confidently tell youngsters that ghosts and vampires don't exist. But the threat of nuclear war is real."

Some educators have been more critical. "Kids have been very conservative lately. But I see some possibility of increased student activism" resulting from the film, he said. "I think their outrage, their emotional outrage, will be soothed that they will ask questions that we adults have avoided."



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Casey Reportedly Ready
To Take Polygraph Test

By Martin Schram
and Bob Woodward
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, has said that he is willing to submit to a polygraph test to help resolve his dispute with the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker III, about whether Mr. Casey received former President Jimmy Carter's debate briefing material during the 1980 presidential campaign.

Mr. Casey reportedly has said he felt that Mr. Baker was trying to induce him to acknowledge that he had seen the material previously, assuring him there would be no culpability if he had seen it before.

Mr. Casey also reportedly said both men realized that the matter could develop into a major political embarrassment for the president and that it would be helpful if someone would "take the rap."

Mr. Baker reportedly has said the meeting was simply to see whether the material would jog Mr. Casey's memory.



William J. Casey

their output, the bill would pay a farmer \$10 for each 100 pounds that fell below his farm's "normal" production level, which would be set by the Agricultural Department.

The administration had tried to eliminate the provision requiring it to pay farmers not to produce milk, calling instead for a simple reduction in the price support level of \$1.50 per 100 pounds. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block called in van for a limit on diversionary payments of \$50,000 per farmer. Other opponents said some of the biggest dairy farmers could get as much as \$4.5 million in diversion payments.

Should Mr. Reagan veto the bill, he would also kill a section that was sought by thousands of tobacco growers who depend on government price supports. The elimination of the tobacco provisions would be particularly embarrassing for Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who heads the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Mr. Helms, facing a fight for re-election next fall, is already being attacked by his state's Democrats for his vote last year for an increase in the tobacco excise tax. The Democrats are also charging that he has lost his ability either to persuade the president to approve legislation the farmers want or to protect them against tax increases.

Dairy Bill Offers Reagan
Difficult Political Choice

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress is leaving President Ronald Reagan with a politically painful choice on a bill that would, for the first time, pay farmers to reduce milk production.

The administration had tried to eliminate the provision requiring it to pay farmers not to produce milk, calling instead for a simple reduction in the price support level of \$1.50 per 100 pounds. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block called in van for a limit on diversionary payments of \$50,000 per farmer. Other opponents said some of the biggest dairy farmers could get as much as \$4.5 million in diversion payments.

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U.S. Plans Appeal to Seek
'Baby Doe' Medical Files

By Ronald Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Justice

U.S. May Act Against Exiles Aiding Salvador Killings

By James LeMoine

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration is considering sanctions against Salvadoran exiles in the United States who are suspected of paying for and at least partly directing death-squad activities in El Salvador, according to a senior administration official.

The actions being considered include reviewing the visas of the suspected exiles and investigating their financial dealings in the United States, the official said.

To avoid extended deportation proceedings, he said, suspects may be refused entry back into the United States the next time they travel.

"We've had it with these guys," another said. "If they don't clean up this time, we're going to do something. If we hit just one of these guys in the United States, the

word will get back. It will have an effect."

An administration official said that the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Thomas R. Pickering, had told Salvadoran officials that they must act to stop death squads run by their government's security forces. If the Salvadoran government does not act, the official said, sanctions against suspected exiles are "very likely."

One official said the administration had known for three years that Salvadoran exiles in the United States had been involved in death-squad activities. But he said no action had been taken for fear of undermining efforts to persuade rightist parties in El Salvador to support a democratic government.

In the past, the administration has relied on quiet diplomatic pressure on Salvadoran officials to stop the killings. But U.S. officials say quiet diplomacy has not worked.

"No one can say any more than this thing is getting any better," a Western diplomat in El Salvador said. "Something has to break."

U.S. officials say the administration fears that the death-squad killings threaten efforts at political change in El Salvador and may obstruct presidential elections there early next year. They also worry that the killings have gone on for so long that congressional critics will be able to defeat a major increase in military aid for El Salvador that the administration is expected to seek this year.

After a visit to El Salvador last week, Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy, condemned the death squads in the strongest tone used yet by an administration official. In a speech cleared by the White House, Mr. Ikle said "violent extremists" of the left and right were attacking the democratic center and "both must be defeated."

A Central Intelligence Agency official said that a year ago the CIA

compiled a list of Salvadoran exiles in Miami that believed helped run death-squad killings. The official said the list and a recommendation for action against the exiles had been submitted to higher levels of the administration, but that nothing had been done.

One U.S. official said it cost between \$10,000 and \$30,000 to organize a death squad, including payment for weapons, safe houses and transportation. But actual killings may cost as little as a few hundred dollars, he said, once the group is organized.

"It's a business," he said. "It's organized, with salaries and a balanced account."

A senior Salvadoran official said that, when he had asked a senior official in the security forces to stop the killings, he was told that he would have to pay off death-squad members with "more than they were being paid" to do the killings.

Congress Votes Funds For CIA in Nicaragua

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress has approved legislation that would provide \$24 million in covert aid to insurgent forces in Nicaragua but require the Central Intelligence Agency to return to Congress in the summer if it wants additional funds.

The aid is included in a military appropriations bill for the fiscal year that began Oct. 1. The measure, calling for about \$249 billion for military spending, was approved by both houses Friday and sent to the White House after House and Senate conferees working on a separate measure to authorize all U.S. government intelligence activities, ended a months-long struggle over covert operations in Nicaragua.

The conferees agreed to authorize the aid to the Nicaraguan insurgents provided by the military spending bill and incorporated a provision to that effect in their intelligence policy measure. That legislation was then approved by a voice vote in both houses and also sent to the White House.

The authorization agreement broke a three-day deadlock between the House conferees, who sought an outright ban on covert aid to Nicaraguan rebels, and Senate conferees who wanted to authorize some aid.

The \$24 million that was voted on Friday — while the amount is known, the type of aid to be provided is secret — represents about half the annual amount of such aid to Nicaraguan rebels and is expected to be exhausted by June. The intel-

ligence policy measure specifies that, at that time, the CIA will have to return to Congress with any request for additional funds. The measure bars access to a reserve contingency fund for the Nicaraguan operation.

Representative Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, called the agreement "a major step in the right direction. We have prohibited them from dipping into the contingency fund. They can get no more money anywhere else."

He added: "We intend to monitor this program substantially and closely in the months ahead."

Similarly, Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, Democrat of New York, vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said that "the compromise reached on Friday would not have been possible if the Senate Intelligence Committee had not forced the administration last May to formulate a new presidential finding which would more clearly articulate its goals in Nicaragua."

At that time, the administration said its aim was not the overthrow of Nicaragua's Sandinist government but the interdiction of arms and supply traffic from the Soviet Union and Cuba flowing through Nicaragua to help rebels in El Salvador.

House Democratic leaders have contended that the covert operation against the leftist Sandinist government was counterproductive and fostered support for the government. They have also argued that the activities violated international law.

It was not clear from Mr. Zamora's comments exactly how much the Salvadoran rebels intended to reduce their activities in Nicaragua. U.S. officials were not available to comment.

Rebel Leader To Move Out Of Nicaragua

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — A Salvadoran rebel leader said Sunday that he planned to move his residence from Nicaragua and that his guerrilla alliance would probably begin holding more of its political activities outside that country.

Rubén Zamora, political representative of the Salvadoran guerrilla alliance, said by telephone from Managua that he and the group were taking the steps because of what he called "the constantly growing danger" that the United States would attack Nicaragua.

The United States has accused the Salvadoran rebels of maintaining their command and control center in Managua. U.S. officials have cited this as evidence of Nicaraguan support for the Salvadoran guerrillas and therefore as justification for CIA support for other guerrillas fighting the Nicaraguan government.

The admiral said that Argentina has worked on its own to become the eighth nation to develop enriched uranium. The others are the United States, the Soviet Union, West Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain, China and France, he said.

This demonstrates the failure of the policies of the great powers of not providing technology to the countries that are on the road of development," he said.

U.S. intelligence sources have said that Argentina has the capacity to make an atomic bomb in one to three years and some intelligence reports have suggested it may already be working on doing so.

Admiral Castro Madero has denied all such suggestions, though he has consistently said that Argentina reserved the right to make a peaceful nuclear explosive in the future.

"I want to anticipate those who

are going to criticize us," he said, declaring, "Argentina proposes to use atomic energy, as it has until now, for peaceful ends."

The U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires declined to comment on the announcement, but a number of Western diplomats reacted with concern.

"It's a major achievement," said an informed diplomat. "My assumption is that they are not going to use it for anything other than peaceful purposes, but we're still attaching great importance to it."

But he said that Argentina will not submit to the inspections called for in international treaties against the proliferation of nuclear weapons. He charged that these reactors were discriminatory against developing countries.

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Chileans at a rally called by opposition parties demand an end to the Pinochet regime.

Police, Youths Clash After Santiago Rally

Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — Street confrontations erupted between police and groups of militant youths after a demonstration in which thousands of Chileans called for the end of General Augusto Pinochet's military rule. The rally in a Santiago park was the largest in a decade of authoritarian government.

Protesters gathered for three hours Friday night on a huge plaza and the surrounding sports grounds of Bernardo O'Higgins Park, the site authorized by military authorities. After the demonstration, police and youths clashed near the park, and opposition media reported that an 18-year-old youth was killed. Police said earlier that there had been only minor incidents during and after the rally.

Opposition organizers said the turnout was close

to one million. State-controlled television estimated the crowd at 95,000, while independent estimates ranged from 150,000 to 200,000.

The protest, conducted by the Democratic Alliance coalition, signaled a renewal of confrontation with General Pinochet after the collapse of efforts to negotiate reforms. "Authoritarian governments don't know how to listen to the people," said Enrique Silva Cimma, president of the centrist Radical Party and the rally's main speaker. "They don't want to change. They are not going to change."

In a speech broadcast in major Chilean cities by a network of opposition radio stations, Mr. Silva called on General Pinochet to resign and asked Chileans to "take your place in the fight of resistance."

John Kennedy and Vanished Dreams: His Place in America's Imagination

(Continued from Page 1)

debate over new evidence, new theories has served to keep the Kennedy story prominently in our consciousness.

It was not, moreover, just a familiar young executive or a historical character like Garfield or McKinley who rode to his death in the Dallas motorcade. By 1963, only the oldest Americans could remember the last murder of a president, 62 years earlier; and by then, the president of the United States had come to be considered without peer the most powerful man in the world.

It was, therefore, a staggering realization that in one time such a transcendent figure could be struck down like any mortal, like "one of us." If the rich and gifted young leader of the Free World was vulnerable, who and what were not?

Later, the violent death of Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy only emphasized the question.

After 1963, the blow fell relentlessly: the failure of the nation's power in Vietnam, the uprising of its black citizens in the long hot summers of the 1960s, the smirching of the government's integrity in Watergate, the loss of a proud American symbol in Panama, the rise of the Soviet Union to nuclear parity, the imposition of a president to redeem the hostages from Iran, even the humiliating realization that Japanese auto sales outsold and outperformed Detroit's.

Few nations have suffered so many grievous shocks to their self-esteem in so short a time. And few Americans can have remained untouched.

However, the country has roughly a half-dozen small research reactors that it has built on its own, and these are not covered by any safeguards.

Argentina is said to be the third World's greatest supplier of nuclear assistance to other developing countries. It has sold a research reactor to Peru and to Latin American researchers here and distributed radioactive isotopes. U.S. officials are concerned that it also has a 10-year nuclear cooperation agreement with Libya.

"We're offering to Latin America the possibility of counting on a sure and dependable regional supplier," Admiral Castro Madero said, "and we are sure that this constitutes a significant advance for the countries in this part of the world on their road to independence."

He came into office on a tide of cold-war rhetoric and launched the nuclear arms race with the overblown Minuteman buildup; but he nevertheless recognized the devastating truth he saw in the Cuban missile crisis and went on to the first major arms control agreement, the Limited Test-Ban Treaty of 1963.

His escalation of U.S. commitment to Vietnam was the first step into the quagmire; nevertheless, ample evidence suggests to me that in the last months of his life he was reconsidering the problem. The dim and improbable possibility exists that, had he been re-elected, he might have pursued a different course from the one Lyndon B. Johnson thought he had to follow, not because one president was necessarily more far-sighted than the other, but because Kennedy would have a different man in different circumstances tried already in the crucible of the missile crisis and more sensitive to the limits of power.

Mr. Sparks said he also faced a charge of printing "untrue material" by quoting a black political group in Washington, which he said the South African police had formed an assassination squad in kill African National Congress figures. The first offense is punishable by up to three years in prison, the second by a fine.

events, but there is a powerful if often unrealized resonance in the knowledge that his time was cut short, that he did not have his ultimate chance, that life in its indifference rolled over him, too, and prevented the fulfillment of his dreams.

It is an intensely personal recognition: Which of us does not believe at some point that we, as much as anyone, are men and women with the capacity for growth, for leadership, even to do great deeds?

And in John F. Kennedy's brutally shortened life, in that personification of blasted hopes and lost potential, Americans feel, I believe, a sad and terrible identification with their own vanished dreams and secret defeats — an identification that has tried to do with what the man did or stood for, but derives from what happened to him, what he lost in that moment, that single moment, when he had a right to think the sun shone most brightly upon his world.

Not only can we speculate on what might have been, in the plausible belief that Kennedy's emerging stature would have had substantial effect on the course of



Kennedy at a 1962 news conference on the Cuba situation.

London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin: Kennedy's Memory Enshrined

The Associated Press

LONDON — Runnymede, on the outskirts of London, has a Kennedy Memorial. Paris has an Avenue President Kennedy. Vienna's Kennedy Bridge. In Berlin, in front of Town Hall where John F. Kennedy spoke the phrase that still resounds across Western Europe, there is Kennedy Square.

"Ich bin ein Berliner" — I am a Berliner — electrified the huge crowd on June 26, 1963, as the young president identified his country with the resistance against the wall dividing East and West.

In West Germany, John F. Kennedy is the most popular non-German citizen's name used for streets, squares and bridges, said Franz-Reinhard Happel, spokesman for the Organization of Cities and Towns. Mr. Happel said about 75 West German municipalities have honored Kennedy, and there are no plans to change the names.

There is a J.F. Kennedy Street in Beirut, shell-holed like most thoroughfares in the Lebanese capital, and with a giant portrait of Kennedy on one side.

In Britain, "Kennedy," a three-part television series starring Martin Shaw, was scheduled to be shown Sunday, Monday and Tuesday on independent television. The series, produced by Central Independent Television of Britain and shot this year at locations in the United States and in 49 other countries, a spokeswoman said.

Working people cannot agree to the price increases," Mr. Walesa said, reading a statement that he and four top underground leaders signed. "The union's obligation is to organize a struggle in defense of their interests."

Mr. Walesa declined to discuss Solidarity's specific plans. Several weeks ago he said he would discuss on Dec. 16 proposals by the unions for easing Poland's economic crisis.

The government has outlined three plans for price increases

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Soviet Military Spending Grew More Slowly Than Estimated, CIA Reports

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet military spending, especially for procurement of new weapons systems, has grown more slowly over the last seven years than previously estimated, according to the Central Intelligence Agency.

New information indicates that the Soviets did not field weapons as rapidly after 1976 as before," said the report, released Friday by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress. "Practically all major categories of Soviet weapons were affected — missiles, aircraft and ships."

In contrast to President Ronald Reagan's repeated assertions that the Soviet Union was engaged in an unprecedented military buildup, the CIA study said that, for the last seven years, the annual growth in Soviet military spending was only half what it had been in the period from 1966 to 1976.

In the earlier period, it said, Moscow had been increasing military outlays by 4 percent to 5 percent a year.

"Our new estimate, however, shows that, like overall economic growth, the rise in the cost of defense since 1976 has been slower — about 2 percent a year," the CIA report asserted.

Nonetheless, in spite of the slowdown in Soviet military spending, the study concluded that Moscow's defense budget still outstrips the Pentagon budget by at least 25 percent.

The study attributed the slowdown to technological problems, industrial bottlenecks, and policy decisions. It also speculated that some funds previously allocated to buying new weapons may have been diverted to research and development.

The agency report indicated that there had been such momentum generated in the late 1960s and early 1970s that Moscow continued to accumulate large stocks of new weapons and also allocated about 13 percent to 14 percent of the total Soviet output to military spending.

This is about double the American figure.

Current Soviet levels of spending are so high that despite "the procurement plateau," the agency said, Soviet forces had received since 1975 about 2,000 land- and sea-based intercontinental missiles, more than 5,000 tactical combat and interceptor aircraft, 15,000 tanks, and substantial numbers of naval surface vessels and submarines.

The agency also estimated that in President Yuri V. Andropov's first year in power, the Soviet economy had rebounded from sluggish performance in 1981 and 1982, when the growth rate was 2 percent. This year, it forecast growth ranging from 3.25 percent to 4 percent.

The Soviet economic rebound, the agency said, leaves open the question of whether the Kremlin leadership would now feel it could push Soviet military spending at faster rates in the future.

In the vital field of energy production, the CIA asserted, that Moscow's "prospects for the future are considerably better than we once thought."

In 1977, the agency had predicted that Soviet energy production was tapering off so significantly that the Soviet Union would be importing energy by 1985.

Today, it said, Soviet natural gas, coal, and oil output were all advancing. It also said that Moscow had recovered significantly from a hard currency squeeze in 1981 by holding down imports and strongly pushing petroleum exports.

Assessing Mr. Andropov's first year, the agency study said that his economic policies had not brought much innovation. In spite of the jump in the economic growth rate this year, it projected a lower, 2 percent annual growth rate in the next few years.

The study suggested that the current leadership "may well be under pressure to speed up defense spending" but that any major effort to do so "could make it even more difficult to solve the fundamental economic problems."



A ROYAL WAVE — Prince Rainier of Monaco, right, appeared with his three children, Prince Albert, Princess Stephanie and Princess Caroline, left, at Grimaldi Palace in Monte Carlo during a parade celebrating the principality's national day Saturday.

U.S. Closes 'Silicon Valley' to Russians, But Eases Travel Limits to Other Areas

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has opened up more of the country for travel by Soviet diplomats and journalists but has closed some key areas that were previously open, such as the high-technology "Silicon Valley" outside San Francisco, according to State Department officials.

The latest travel regulations, revised for the first time since 1967, were presented in a confidential note to the Soviet Embassy on Wednesday, a department official said Saturday.

For nearly 30 years, the United States, in response to similar rules initiated by the Soviet Union, has maintained a list of countries, cities, roads and rivers that are open and those that are closed.

State Department officials said that sometimes a locale is put on the banned list because of security considerations, but often a choice is made for no particular reason, except to match an area that has been ruled off limits by the Rus-

sians. This has produced a number of anomalies. For instance, in the latest list, Suffolk County on New York's Long Island is banned to Soviet travel, but Nassau, its neighbor, is not.

State Department officials said they were not authorized to say why certain areas like Suffolk County had just been made off limits. Grumman and other major government contractors are in that part of Long Island, but they were there before 1967 when the last list was drawn up.

The regulation of the travel of each other's diplomats and journalists is one of the more unusual aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations. It is one of the traditional sore points between the two governments, which complain regularly to each other about obstacles put in the way of travel even to areas officially open in the other's country.

The United States does not apply such rules to any other country with which it has diplomatic relations. The first imposition of closed areas in the United States occurred in 1955 when the Soviet Union refused to lift a similar set of regulations applying to diplomats and journalists. Those Soviet rules were initially imposed in 1941 during World War II and maintained after the war.

"The United States has on many occasions proposed mutual abolition or reduction of all travel restrictions," the note to the Soviet Embassy said. "The United States reiterates its offer to abolish or reduce travel restrictions or closed areas on the basis of reciprocity."

Over the years, the two countries have developed a tit-for-tat system to govern travel by the other's diplomats, journalists and businessmen. Until 1978, each side had banned the other from about 24 percent of its land mass. In that year, the Soviet Union issued new regulations, cutting the area that is officially specified as off limits to 20 percent. The latest U.S. regulations, the State Department officials said, reduce the area closed to the Russians also to 20 percent.

The counties south of San Francisco, the so-called Silicon Valley, used to be open but are now closed because of the fear of Soviet spying, officials said. But they said that since East European diplomats can travel there, it is difficult to maintain security in the area.

Houston, an oil technology center, has now been closed, as has Dallas. Some officials said this was intended to keep the Russians from firsthand contact with those engaged in the business.

lic reaction to the price increases and to the deteriorating economy. Anger over the return of butter rationing prompted an unusual government apology earlier this month.

The government news agency said that the meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee ended Saturday had engaged in lively debate and that speakers had pointed out "shortcomings and negative phenomena."

The authorities said the projected price increases, announced last weekend, were intended to cover the increased cost in food production. However, in an interview with the official press agency Saturday, Józef Kozioł, the first deputy minister of agriculture, said the increases would still fall short of the level required to balance food costs.

In Krakow, party leaders at a series of meetings have been besieged by rank-and-file members, many of whom remained in the party at the cost of some social stigma after the crackdown on Solidarnosc. The members charged that they had been betrayed, according to a reliable source.

United Press International

WARSAW — Lech Wałęsa, the leader of the outlawed Solidarnosc trade union, and members of the union's underground network, after meeting in secret in defiance of police surveillance, called Sunday for nationwide "struggle" against food price increases.

Mr. Wałęsa, who disclosed the meeting on Saturday and Sunday after he returned to his home in Gdańsk, said the price increases scheduled to take effect early next year would cause "a drastic drop in working people's living standards."

"Working people cannot agree to the price increases," Mr. Wałęsa said, reading a statement that he and four top underground leaders signed. "The union's obligation is to organize a struggle in defense of their interests."

Mr. Wałęsa declined to discuss Solidarnosc's specific plans. Several weeks ago he said he would disclose on Dec. 16 proposals by the union for easing Poland's economic crisis.

The government has outlined three plans for price increases, which would raise the cost of many basic foods by 10 to 70 percent, and called for public comments on the

proposal. It said the price increases were necessary to reduce subsidies that are a permanent drain on public funds.

Mr. Wałęsa said he and the underground members, Zbigniew Butak, Bogdan Lis, Tadeusz Jedynak and Eugeniusz Szumiętka, had a wide-ranging discussion on the general situation in Poland and about the results of the weekend session of the Communist Party Central Committee, which examined Poland's persistent industrial difficulties and food shortages.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, whose speech Saturday to the Central Committee was broadcast in part by the state-run radio Sunday afternoon, told his party colleagues: "We are bound to make difficult and unpopular decisions... No one promised miracles, at least from our side."

■ Polish Leaders Concerned

Earlier John Kifner of The New York Times reported:

Polish leaders, at the conclusion of talks on economic issues, have expressed hopes that public representation over scheduled food price increases can be defused.

Officials are worried about pub-

lic reaction to the price increases and to the deteriorating economy. Anger over the return of butter rationing prompted an unusual government apology earlier this month.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Cambridge Vote

Regarding "Seat of Harvard and MIT to Vote on Nuclear Ban" (IHT, Nov. 8):

I am shocked and frightened. Cambridge, Massachusetts is a community I knew as a child, and as a student, a community of which I am proud because it has for years been in the vanguard of research intended to make the United States safer and nuclear attack by the Russians less likely. Before the recent vote decided otherwise, that community was in danger of capitulating to ill-informed residents, roused by the ill-intentioned.

Even in Western Europe, and perhaps for the very reason that the realities are closer at hand, good sense prevails when proponents of Finlandization run amok or when, as happened the other day, a leader of the so-called Greens (whom I see as yellowish with a good dash of pink) urges that the Russians be obeyed lest they discipline the free nations for protecting themselves — as Moscow disciplined the South Korean airline for losing its way.

Will America be the one to knuckle under to such bullying, ably disguised as a campaign to expunge the nuclear blight? Does anyone really have the naivete to believe that the Russians will be good chaps and follow suit, especially now when the instruments of orchestrated anti-American hysteria are tuning up in the Soviet Union and the stage is being set for the most terrifying of all?

DMITRI NABOKOV
Montreux, Switzerland

About the Germans

Regarding "Things the Greens Might Recall About America" (IHT, Oct. 12) by James Reston:

Although the Greens, like members and supporters of other political parties and trade unions, are supporters of the "peace movement," they are by no means identical with it. There is no such thing as leaders of the movement who, as Mr. Reston tries to make his readers believe, "put people in the streets."

People simply feel there is no need for further armament, be it U.S. or Soviet. This is not a matter of ideology but of common sense.

I must say I do not approve of the anti-Americanism that is sometimes experienced — but I am not greatly surprised by it.

ERNST-HOFFMANN
Stuttgart

Regarding "Nazi Plan Would Permit Each Side 300 Warheads in Europe, 600 Overall" (IHT, Nov. 6) by Bernard Gwertzman:

I came across the following phrase in this article: "...when the West German government is scheduled to approve, for the final time, the deployment of the new missiles."

In democracies, the will of all members constitutes a vital element in the decision-making process. The choices of the people are represented through the delegates sent to parliament. If these delegates meet to make a decision, we may use the words "scheduled to discuss."

If any respectable newspaper, especially a U.S.-owned newspaper, speaks of the "West German government" as being "scheduled to approve" the deployment of U.S.-controlled missiles on their ground, how can anyone be surprised if West Germany is increasingly referred to as a "U.S. satellite?"

KERSTIN TOBER
Marburg, West Germany

Invasion Perspective

Regarding "Reagan Invades Grenada. Shame on him, you scream. I shall refrain from pointing out arguments for the invasion. But why all this fuss

over 344 square kilometers? The Russians have, for some 40 years, occupied parts of Finland, Poland and Romania, and all of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. They have intervened repeatedly in independent countries' internal affairs — 1948 and 1968 in Czechoslovakia, 1956 in Hungary. If this is too far back, what about Afghanistan and Poland? And had not the Russians — through the Cubans — intervened on Grenada, the invasion would not have been necessary.

KNUST ERIK HOUGEN
Luxembourg

But Which Culture?

Regarding "Latin Culture" (Letters, Oct. 31) from Roger D. Stone:

I agree with Mr. Stone on the importance of cultural and educational exchanges between the United States and Latin America (and other countries). I also agree that the literature departments in U.S. universities are sometimes "myopic." (English departments, for example, do not often teach Canadian or Commonwealth literature.) But Mr. Stone subverts his argument for cultural exchanges with his examples — the cult figures on American campuses. Brazilian popular music.

RICHARD L. CARLTON
The Hague



A Former Marine Laments the Corps' 'Deterioration'

As a former Marine Corps officer and one-time State Department officer in Vietnam, I am appalled by the deterioration in the Corps — not in the "grunt" who has to do the fighting and the dying, but in the support that he is failing to receive from the officer corps and from a deplorable intelligence service.

The bombing in Beirut, in spite of what General Paul X. Kelley says, was a horrible example of ineptitude from his office down to the field command. Casper Weinberger's excuse that "nothing can work against a suicide attack like that" is ludicrous.

A bulldozer could have made the building impregnable. Unarmed guards are no guards at all and a

disarmed weapon is no weapon at all. By Middle Eastern standards, steel and concrete construction means a minimum of steel and a maximum of concrete and brick. The marines would be safer in tents or Quonset huts than in Beirut's collapsible concrete beehives.

Wars, whether in Lebanon, Grenada, or somewhere else in the future, are not won by satellites, computers, or unusable missiles and rockets. Wars are won by disciplined and well-trained troops commanded by experienced and intelligent officers, both supported by a capable intelligence and a realistic administration.

RICHARD L. CARLTON
The Hague

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MAURITIUS - A HAVEN IN THE SUN

Sir Charles Gaetan Duval, Q.C., Chevalier de l'Ordre du Mérite, Deputy Prime Minister, Attorney General and Minister of Justice.

Strongest delegation to the Far East

The Mauritian Government has dispatched a high-powered trade delegation to the Far East as part of the island's most ambitious drive to attract foreign investors. One of the main aims of the month-long promotional trip will be to lure entrepreneurs from Hong Kong who are known to be anxious about their economic future in the Crown Colony after the British lease expires in 1997.

The 13-man delegation will be headed by Mauritius's Deputy

Minister The Honourable Sir Gaetan Duval, Q.C., who is also Attorney General and Minister of Justice.

They are the Honourable Sir Satnam Boolell, Minister of Economic Planning and Development; The Honourable Kader Bhayani, Minister of Trade and Shipping; and The Honourable Chedumbarum Pillay, Minister of Industry and Co-operation.

Accompanying them will be the Governor of the Bank of Mauritius; The Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Co-operatives; and the Permanent Secretary at the Deputy Prime Minister's Office; Mr C. Couacaud, Director of Rogers and Co Ltd; Mr R. Seeyave, Director of Happy World; Mr Lam Po Tang, Managing Director of Lam Po Tang and Co; Mr J. Desmarais and Mr P. Goldsmith, Directors of Ireland Blyth Ltd; and Mr F. Currimjee, Director of Currimjee Jewanjee Co Ltd.

The itinerary started in Bombay on November 8 and lasted for eight days. From there the party moved to Singapore on November 16 for four days. The next stop was Hong Kong where the Deputy Prime Minister and his colleagues remain from November 20 to November 27. The last destination is Seoul from November 27 to November 30.

The message hammered home at every opportunity is the political and social stability of Mauritius, coupled with its unrivalled financial incentive schemes and its favourable geographical location with regular trade routes and the huge and potentially lucrative southern African market practically on its doorstep. Since Mauritius is poorly endowed with raw materials, it has had to make the best use of its most precious natural asset - its growing, intelligent and resourceful population.

And its chief weapon in the battle for rapid industrialisation has been the offer of tax-free zones for encouraging export-oriented industries.

The Government's determination all along has been to reduce overdependence on sugar which is still responsible for 70 per cent of its exports. That was why in the early 1960s they started encouraging import-substitution industries. The success of this initiative can be seen by the fact that the island now has 115 of these industries turning out a whole range of products - including beverages, food, building materials, electrical accessories, paper and plastic.

Now Mauritius is also looking to those developed nations with established markets but confronted by high labour costs and in need of a cheaper location for important sub-contracting operations, short of a complete transfer of the industries concerned.

Preference will be given here to light industries with a high added value. This is where the dual advantage of manual skills and inexpensive labour has such a definite edge over other exporting countries.

But an accent on light industries does not preclude the production of high technology goods - bearing in mind the wide range already manufactured in Mauritius and the steadily growing strength of the industrial sector.

Mauritius is confident that its overtures to the international business world will pay off handsomely in the tough new competitive climate of the 1980s and 1990s. Strategically situated with easy access to three continents - Asia, Australia and Africa - and with well-developed trade relations with these countries, including South Africa, Mauritius is well-placed to become the turntable of the Indian Ocean.

Not for nothing is Mauritius known as the tax haven of the Southern hemisphere.

Foreign investors are offered an unrivalled package of fiscal incentives and cash guarantees to lure them here. The island Government's number one economic objective is to boost the level of investment from overseas concerns.

As the Minister of Finance the Hon. S. Lutchmeenaraidoo said: "Our immediate concern is to restore the confidence of the business community, both local and overseas, in this country's economic and political stability."

The financial and taxation inducements provided by the Administration show that these are not just empty words or political promises. First let us look at the benefits handed out to the international manufacturer. Those companies have the particular advantage that the whole of Mauritius has been turned into an Export Processing Zone.

The EPZ system, as it is known, offers them a 100 per cent corporate tax exemption during their first ten years. From the eleventh to the fifteenth, a 50 per cent exemption is available, and from the sixteenth to the twentieth the exemption figure is 25 per cent.

Also within the initial ten-year period, dividends are free of income tax for the first five years.

Now do the inducements end there. Capital goods, raw materials, components and semi-finished products are allowed into Mauritius without any customs or other duties being levied upon them. Profits re-invested in the island instead of being transferred abroad are completely tax-free. And foreign technicians are granted substantial income tax

relief. Currently this means an exemption on an initial sum of RS 15,000 of their salaries - inclusive of fringe benefits - plus a further relief of thirty per cent on the balance.

Among the other financial inducements on offer is a Government guarantee against nationalisation. The safeguard pledged 20 years ago has been upheld by every incoming Administration since that time, and the present government has re-affirmed that promise to all foreign investors. Such a guarantee is a highly significant one. Few businessmen will dispute that the threat of a State takeover of their enterprises is a major disincentive to investment in many Third World nations.

The Mauritian Government has clearly stated in its Sessional Paper Number Two of 1983 that "it is not the Government's policy to nationalise any industry which is already established in the private sector or which may be established in the future with Government approval."

The country also allows the free repatriation of profits and dividends. The same goes for capital actually invested, excluding capital appreciation.

Shares are freely transferable and priority, whenever possible, is granted to export industries in the allocation of investment capital by the Development Bank of Mauritius (D.B.M.).



Cargo being unloaded from a Boeing 747 at Plaisance airport.



The Hon. Anerood JUGNAUTH, Q.C.
Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Internal Security,
Minister of Information, Minister of Reform Institutions and
Minister of External Communications.

The third class of businesses to receive favourable fiscal treatment are the import-substitution industries. If they operate under a "development certificate" they escape corporate taxation for five years if they claim no initial depreciation.

Their dividends are also untaxed for five consecutive years and they can negotiate rebates on machinery, raw materials and intermediate.

It can be appreciated, therefore, that Mauritius's Ministers are more than willing to put their money where their mouths are.

Governments of developed nations where wage costs are high are now realising that "low cost" manufacturing sources like Mauritius are essential for the prosperity - and even economic survival - of their own countries.

Far from being a threat to their industries at home, international diversification of this kind can actually enhance their success. As long as the strategy is partnership with "low cost" nations rather than competition with them, then it can complement the production facilities of major industrial countries and enable them to penetrate export markets with highly competitive products.

The right location is the critical factor. The ability to repatriate profits and dividends unhampered by restraints is a must.

This is what makes Mauritius such an ideal place for the export-oriented manufacturer.

Companies from all over Europe, the United States of America and the Far East have now recognised Mauritius's potential and have set up operations in the island's Export Processing Zones.

Recently a preferential trade agreement has been signed with the eye to African markets.

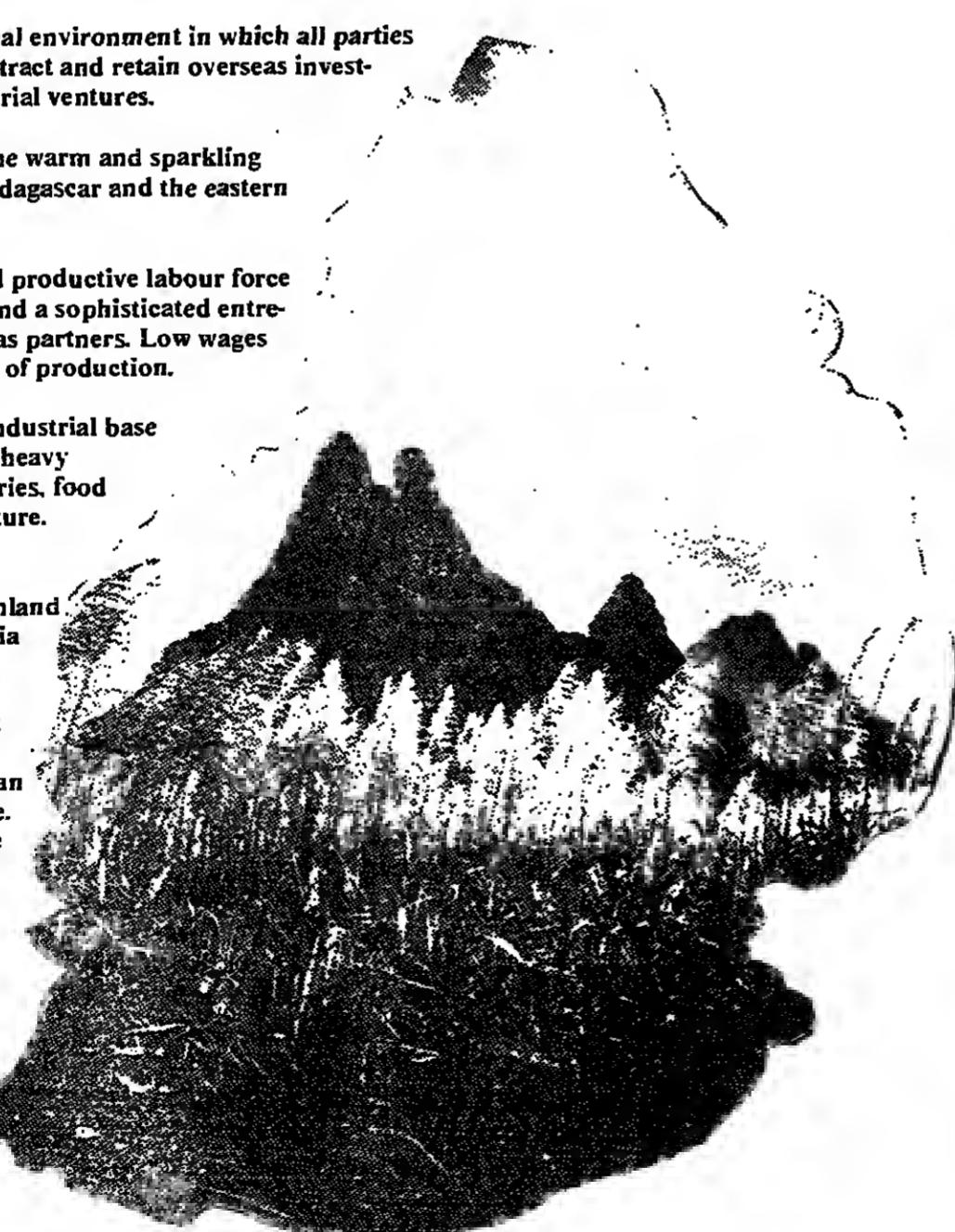
The service industries which have also snapped up the cash inducements in Mauritius include banks, insurance companies, consultants and architects.

Mauritius may have once been associated with sugar and superb beaches but just one glance at the economic strides it has made in the last decade shows that it deserves its place in the sun.

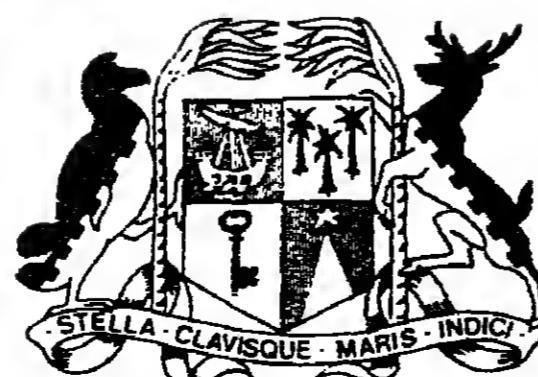
MAURITIUS - AN ISLAND ON THE MOVE

WHAT DOES IT OFFER YOU?

- A stable and democratic political environment in which all parties are committed to the need to attract and retain overseas investment in commercial and industrial ventures.
- A place in the sun situated in the warm and sparkling Indian Ocean to the east of Madagascar and the eastern coast of Africa.
- A highly literate, adaptable and productive labour force speaking French and English and a sophisticated entrepreneurial class seeking overseas partners. Low wages and high quality and standards of production.
- A well developed and diverse industrial base ranging from shipbuilding and heavy engineering to precision industries, food processing, textiles and agriculture.
- Ready access to the rapidly developing markets on the mainland of Africa, Middle East, Australia and Europe.
- A long established and efficient banking sector and export processing zone. Most Mauritian products enter Britain duty free. Excellent infrastructure. Ample water and electricity, good internal communications and tarred roads.
- An excellent climate with sun, sea, mountains and waterfalls combining to make it one of the truly great tourist attractions of the world.



For further information contact:
The Ministry of Information, New Government Centre,
Port Louis, Mauritius
or
The Mauritius High Commission, 32/33 Elvaston Place,
London SW7, U.K.
or
The Mauritius Investment Promotion Office,
Hurst House, 157/169 Walton Road, East Molesey,
Surrey KT8 0DX, U.K.
Tel: 01-941 5144.
Fax: 932689 IMES G.



Some of the workers who make Mauritius the world's third largest exporter of woollen knitwear.

minute. This makes it easier for exporters to borrow money from commercial banks.

Investors are protected against taxation abroad. The Government of Mauritius has signed double taxation agreements with Britain, France, the Federal

Republic of Germany and India.

As an extra bonus, in those countries where the law stops investors

benefiting from tax incentives in host countries, the Mauritian Government is prepared to insert "tax sparing" provisions into certain deals.

Export firms also receive freight rebates from shipping companies plying between Mauritius and Europe, as well as Mauritian Government assistance for taking part in trade missions and trade fairs.

Export service enterprises are the second business category to benefit from Mauritius's tax relief policies. These enterprises pay

adequate breathing space in case orders are cancelled at the last

minute. This makes it easier for

exporters to borrow money from commercial banks.

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those industries in EPZ.

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Getting there is easy. It's the leaving that's hard.

Mauritius is not only becoming a mecca for the forward-thinking business investor. It is proving an increasingly popular draw for holidaymakers as well.

The number of tourists visiting its shores has multiplied five times since independence fifteen years ago - with the result that tourism is looking more and more like the island's passport to prosperity.

Certainly, the potential of Mauritius as a world leisure paradise is as great as its prospect of being a new global centre of commerce for the 1980's and 1990's.

Around 120,000 tourists come to Mauritius each year, and the expectation is that this year's total will top that figure.

It is easy to see why it is such an attraction. There are few places that can match a sunny and equitable climate all the year round with a happy, harmonious society where people of different races mix with so little trouble.

As well as an abundance of

sun-splendido - stressed in his Budget Speech to the Island's Parliament that tourism was as important as exports were to his country's future success.

Indeed many businesses on the island reckon that tourism will eventually take the place of sugar as Mauritius' biggest money spinner.

Obviously the Mauritians instinctively realize the joy to most people's hearts is through their smiles. And the food on the island is acknowledged by tourists to be excellent.

In all too many tropical island traps, too much reliance is placed on catering pastes supplemented by fruit and vegetables flown in from the nearest bit of mainland.

Not so with Mauritius which is large and fertile enough to grow its own.

The holidaymaker only has to visit the markets at Port Louis and Curepipe on the Mauritian central plateau to see the advantage of this.

Throughout Mauritius ranging from the luxurious - such as the Le Méridien, Le Morne Brabant, Trou aux Biches, Le St Geran, Tamarind and La Pirogue - to small privately-owned seaside resorts such as Villas Caroline and the Etoile de Mer Hotel.

Many visitors stay in chalets and seaside bungalows. Nearly all the beach hotels provide amenities for swimming, snorkeling, water-skiing, sailing, fishing and tennis.

Republic of Germany, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Holland, and Belgium, provided a return or one-way ticket can be produced on arrival. However the Government does advise a check with a Mauritian embassy or consulate before departing for the island.

Health checks these days are fairly relaxed but travellers are advised to have certificates of inoculation against cholera and vaccination against smallpox.

Casinos. But in the main, it is the wide range of outdoor activities for which Mauritius is famous.

Most tourists go on sightseeing trips. The attractions are numerous in Port Louis - the island capital - there are old French-style colonial streets and buildings. These include the palm-lined Place D'Armes, the eighteenth-century Government House and the Municipal Theatre built at about the same time.

Church enthusiasts have two cathedrals they can tour - one Protestant and the other Catholic. There is also the historical Supreme Court building, eighteenth-century army barracks and an old Natural History museum.

Windsurfing is another new sporting craze which has spread to Mauritius - and the island provides ideal weather and water conditions to learn the sport and practice it. In 1979 the Windgazer World Championships were staged in Mauritian waters and since then there has been a boom in facilities and equipment.

Most coastal hotels have boards available for hire and some of them offer this service free of charge to their guests. Windgazer's local agent in Port Louis also hires out boards for use in any part of the island.

This sport takes place almost exclusively in the sheltered waters of a lagoon although some of the more experienced and adventurous surfers brave the open waters beyond the reef. Unlike so many places, the Mauritian water sports season

Le Morne Brabant and Le Mervent at Le Morne, Le Pirogue at Flac en Flac. Tours start at Tuesdays and Club Méditerranée at Grand Bay. Big game fishing at Mauritius is unaffected by seasonal changes. So it is hardly surprising that Mauritius leads the field in this sport too. The IGFA 1974 Annual Contest was won in Mauritius with a Pacific Blue Marlin catch weighing 976 pounds.

Two highly reputable big game fishing organizations - the Centre de Peche and Beranza - offer offshore fishing holidays all year round to big groups of three, four or five people. The deal includes sophisticated hotels and bungalows accommodation with dinner and breakfast, daily fishing in luxurious boats equipped to IGFA standards. self-drive car, airport welcome



continues throughout the entire year.

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According to Mark Twain
'God modelled heaven on Mauritius.'

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	Ficosa	DM 80	1990	9	100	9	Noncallable.
	Ireland	DM 100	1991	8½	100	8½	Private placement.
	World Bank	DM 300	1993	8	99½	8.07	Noncallable.
	British Columbia	CA 125	1993	12	100	12	Noncallable, increased from CA\$100 million.
	Royal Bank Canada	0.05	6 mos.	—	20	—	Each warrant is exercisable into a CA\$1,000 note of Canada's 11½% of 1993 of 100.
	World Bank	CA 100	1993	7%	99%	7.64	Noncallable.
	European Community	ECU 50	1993	11	open	—	Sinking fund to start in 1985 to produce a 6½-yr average life. Price to be set Dec. 5.
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Old-Fashioned Glut Swamps Eurobond Market

(Continued from Page 11)
The process is repeated at the end of the 10th year. This issue ended the week at less than 2½%.

Given the continued uncertainty about the outlook for interest rates, investors are not willing to buy fixed-coupon bonds, bankers report, or certainly not at the aggressive terms proposed in the primary market.

It also remains to be seen whether the floating rate market is willing to accept names like Seiyu Stores or Bank Misr of Egypt.

Seiyu's \$30 million of five-year notes can be considered an obliga-

tion of Dai-Ichi Kangyo, Japan's largest bank, which is guaranteeing the paper. Interest is set at ½ over the six-month Libor. Investors can request redemption at any interest payment. A syndicate of underwriters will absorb any unsold paper, or certainly not at the aggressive terms proposed in the primary market.

Misr's \$40 million of five-year notes is its second FRN and terms are pitched to reflect the lower quality. Interest is set at half a point over the six-month Libor. After two years, 20 percent of the issue will be retired on a serial basis every six months, producing an av-

erage life of three years. During the first two years a purchase fund will redeem up to \$6 million if the price falls below 98.

In the equity linked market,

Fanuc sold \$80 million of 15-year bonds bearing the lowest coupon yet seen, 3½ percent. Fanuc shares can be bought at a price of 9142 yen at a fixed exchange rate of 236.85 yen to the dollar. Despite the low coupon, the bonds were quoted at a slight premium.

Central Finance, Japan's third-

largest credit company, sold \$30 million of eight-year bonds bearing a coupon of 4½ percent, and offered investors the option to put the bonds back to the issuer at maturity at a premium of 106 percent of face value for a yield to maturity of 5½ percent. The bonds are convertible into shares at a price of 651 yen at a fixed exchange rate of 235.45 yen to the dollar. The shares ended the week quoted in Tokyo at 621 yen and the bonds were quoted at a discount of 1¼ points.

The Spanish utility Fecsa offered 8 million DM of seven-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 9 percent. This week will see issues for the Inter-American Development Bank (150 million DM); ISAC, an ITT affiliate (100 million DM) and the EID (250 million DM).

In the ECU market, the European Community sold 75 million units in two segments of 10-year paper. A 50-million portion is offered publicly bearing a coupon of 11 percent, and 25 million for placement within Denmark bears a coupon of 6 percent but is redeemable at a premium of 183½ percent to yield at maturity 10.995 percent.

The next issue will be Société de Développement Régional of France, which will be seeking as much as 50 million ECUs.

International Herald Tribune

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Banks Find Little on Books As They Close '83 Accounts

(Continued from Page 11)
lion transaction was quickly increased to \$700 million and next week is expected to be increased again, to perhaps \$1 billion. A heavy 50 percent of the \$700 million has been raised outside the lead managers' group, more than double the sell-down levels of 20 percent that were experienced on major deals earlier this year.

Algeria is paying half a point over Libor for six years and ½ over Libor for the final two years with a front-end fee of 60 basis points. (The 12 banks coordinating the operation are keeping 10 points for themselves. Ten points are paid as a management fee to lead managers underwriting \$25 million and 40 basis points paid on the amount each bank actually takes.)

These are the lowest rates that Algeria has ever paid. And bankers acknowledge that on the basis of the success of this loan Algeria will be able to ask for even finer terms next time it taps the market.

The success is especially notable as Sonatrach, the Algerian state oil company, is also in the market, paying higher margins, for as much as \$357.1 million to finance the purchase of Italian goods for a natural gas project.

Although the loan is to Sonatrach, the operation is guaranteed by the Italian state export agency, SACE. Interest is set at ¾ point over Libor for the first nine years and 1 point over for the final 4½ years. Sonatrach will pay the floating fixed rate of 11.35 percent per year for the loan and Italy's Mediobanca will top that up when the floating rate cost exceeds that fixed rate. At present, with six-month Libor at 10½ percent, the Italians would pocket 35 basis points.

Meanwhile, Italy's state electricity utility ENEL is guaranteeing a \$70-million loan to Nersa, the nuclear reactor project. Interest on the eight-year loan will be set at half a point over Libor for the first six years and ½ over thereafter. This will be sweetened with a commitment fee of ¾ percent.

Managers of Tunisia's \$60-million loan also scored a 50-percent selldown and it is now expected that the amount will be increased when managers meet next week. The eight-year credit carries interest of half a point over Libor for the first six years and ½ point over Libor for the final two years. Tunisia has already successfully completed the sale of \$60 million of floating rate notes.

Elsewhere, Renault has increased to \$150 million the initial \$100 million it was raising through



All these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

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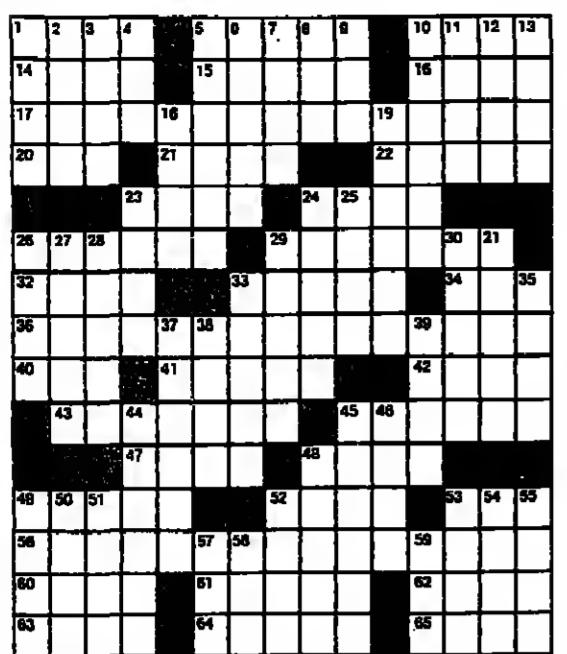
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October 1983



PEANUTS



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WITH THE EXCEPTION OF HANGING AROUND WITH YOU!

ACROSS

- 1 Bruges product
- 5 Packing case
- 10 Schism
- 14 Aroma
- 15 Lofty nest
- 16 Spiny plant
- 17 Titled British actor
- 20 Fuse-rating unit, for short
- 21 Deposits: Abbr.
- 22 Domain
- 23 Ladder rundle
- 24 Korean coin
- 26 Jeeves, for one
- 29 Song
- 32 U.S.T.A. champion in 1968
- 33 Layered rock
- 34 Fracas
- 35 Film starring
- 37 Acronyms: 17 Across: 1969
- 40 Fashion's bottom line
- 41 Cateurizes
- 42 To — (precisely)
- 43 Put back into shape
- 45 Apprehend
- 47 Timbre
- 48 D.C. agents
- 49 Divest
- 52 Bridle strap
- 53 Cached

17 Across: 1939
25 Moity
26 English spa
27 Poe's fallen house
28 Motif
29 Bonne (good living): Fr.
30 Specify
31 Memoranda
33 Terrify
35 Sharpen
37 Any port in —
38 Inert gas
39 Gain, as profit
44 Dyes for microscopic study
45 Liturgical vestments
46 Lake's Crossing, today
48 Succinct
49 Obstacle
50 Excavation
51 Common Latin abbr.
52 Thoroughfare
53 Roll-call reply
54 Conception
55 Pair
57 Deciduous tree
58 Service charge
59 Deface

Down

1 Mascagni flirt
2 Sixth-day creation
3 Brilliant stroke
4 Slip up
5 Move along like Chaucer's pilgrims
6 Summary
7 Son of Zeus
8 Madre's brother
9 Conger
10 Black birds
11 Literary pseudonym
12 Carol
13 Six years in the Senate
14 Tasseled
15 Noble Italian family
16 Pressed
17 Press
18 Diver
19 Utter confusion
20 Utter confusion

Crossword Clues

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE

'SOME KID MUSTA INVENTED CARDS... WHEN HE GOT PAST TEN HE HAD TO USE PICTURES!'

JUMBLE. THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

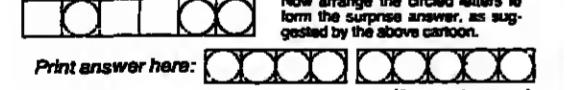
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



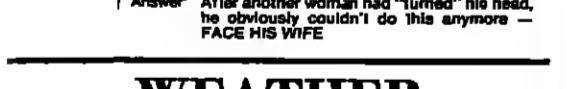
ENYAH



NURSP



YULIBS



DEMOAP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Friday's Answer: After another woman had "turned" his head, he obviously couldn't do this anymore — FACE HIS WIFE

SPORTS

Australia, N. Zealand Thrashed in Rugby

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Southern Hemisphere rugby was humbled in Europe Saturday when England beat New Zealand at Twickenham, 15-9, and France beat Australia at the Paris Stade de France, 15-6.

Rugby matches were Unshilling, English and French territorial domination was so complete that the victory margins could have been far greater.

England's first test-match victory at home over the All Blacks in 17 years was spectacular vindication for new Captain Peter Wheeler. The veteran hooker was especially passed over for the captaincy amid a dismal 1982-83 English season led to a plunge. Under a new chairman of selectors, Derek Morgan, and a new coach, Dick Greenwood, Wheeler, 28, was promoted last.

He paid off. England forward domination Saturday started in the scrums, where Wheeler and props Colin White and Gary Pearce subdued the All Black front row. Wheeler's half-tame to his teammates inspired a sustained period of forward driving that netted a try for lock Maurice Colclough. And Wheeler's authority helped ensure discipline — in contrast with New Zealand's penalty-provoking performance under Captain Sir Wilson and pack leader Mark Shaw.

The All Blacks began with a bung, but their only reward for 10 minutes of pressure was a penalty goal kicked by fullback Robbie Deans. Before the first quarter ended England had settled down and was already ahead, 6-3, on two penalty goals by fullback Dusky Hare.

Hare uncharacteristically missed four penalty kicks in all. One of those penalties involved the same Scottish touch judge — Brian Anderson — whose spotting of a punch probably cost New Zealand victory against Scotland the Saturday before in Edinburgh. Then the puncher was wing Bernie Fraser, a penalty the referee had awarded to the All Blacks within easy kicking range was reversed against them and the game ended in 25-25 draw. This time it was Shaw that Anderson caught punching.

At Twickenham, too, Fraser

made himself controversial. English wing John Cartdon had to be carried off after a vicious tackle by the fiery New Zealander.

The superiority of English flanker Peter Winterbottom and rookie Paul Simpson was unexpected. So was early All Black dominance in the lineouts. But Wheeler's jumbers reversed the situation in the second half, and it was from a lineout won by Colclough that England's try came, 10 minutes into the half, with fellow forwards ultimately powering him over. Hare converted.

A traditional All Black rebound quickly brought a try for substitute prop Murray Davis, and Deans's conversion narrowed the score to 12-9. The best England could then manage from a gift of possession was Hare's third penalty goal. Wheeler cautiously made little use of his backs in offense.

In Paris, too, the running backs contributed little to the scoring — but there it was not for lack of trying. Until the game's only try, scored in the last minute, Australia's defense stood up to the most ambitious barrage of French attacking in recent memory.

Australia had earned a 15-15 draw in the first test in Cremorne-Fernand the Sunday before. That day, each side's backs were afraid of the other's and the result was a kicking festival. This time, the French backs and loose forwards ran all afternoon.

Possession and territorial advantage were overwhelmingly French. Captain Jean-Pierre Rives — at 30, the oldest player on the field — got an overpowering display from his pack, but Australia's defense, marked by their own misfield backs and more bad luck might have cost the French the match if David Campese had not had an off day.

As it was, a penalty goal by Campese and a drop by captain Mark Ella were enough to keep Australia within one score of France until the 42nd minute of the second half.

France led, 6-3, at halftime on two penalty goals by flyhalf Jean-Patrick Lescarboura. In the 10th minute of the second half, a penalty goal by fullback Serge Gabernet restored France's narrow lead after



England's Maurice Colclough (wearing white headband) wins a lineout as England beats New Zealand in rugby, 15-9.

United Press International

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LANGUAGE

The Canton Connection

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "I reckon it is an attempt to really partition Lebanon," said an adviser to Druze chieftain Walid Jumblatt, "on a cantonal basis."

Of course, I nodded: chopped up like Canton, China. But then sober second thought intruded: China's Canton is neither a divided city nor even especially known for its sections. For weeks, as reports of the threatened *cantonization* of Lebanon came in, I tried to figure out what the Chinese connection was.

There is none. In Old French and Middle English, a *cant* is a corner. The French took *canton*, a corner or a portion of a country, and made it into a verb, *cantourn*, "to chop into portions." In France, a *canton* came to mean a division of an *arrondissement* containing several *communes*. In English, it became obsolete — occasionally used to describe the top inner portion of a flag — but popped up again in diplomatic usage in a verb form, to *cantonize*, to make cantonal by agreeing to break up territory. In 1949, Arthur Koestler wrote of "a scheme of Cantonization prepared by the Colonial Office."

From his capitalization of the word, we may infer that Koestler thought it had something to do with the Chinese city. Not so. Drop the capital letter. A *canton* is a portion, like a neighborhood or the dexter region of a heraldic field (*dexter*, the right-hand side, is opposed to *sinister*, the left.)

So why did the Chinese name their city Canton (now spelled Guangzhou)? Because people there were right-handed? Wrong. The Chinese called their province Guangdong; Portuguese explorers who arrived there in 1517 found that hard to say and coined the sounds into *Canton*.

But what about Canton, Massachusetts, or Canton, Ohio? Did those names come from the French meaning or from the Chinese city? According to George Stewart in "Names on the Land," by the turn of the 19th century, when Ohio was being settled, Yankees in the China trade were familiar with the port of Canton; legend has it that one Yankee trader from Massachusetts maintained that his New England town was antipodal to the Chinese city — drill a hole, he told his friends, and out you would come

amidst the Cantonese and their delicious cooking. This theory was 1,300 miles in error. Some dismiss that legend as folk etymology and argue that the French influence underlies the U.S. Cantons.

WHILE we're in Canton, China, we can find the origin of *gunboat diplomacy*. "President Reagan's dramatic resort to gunboat diplomacy" were the words led Jack Anderson's column after the invasion of — incursion into, or rescue mission concerning (pick one) — Grenada.

In 1839, the Chinese in Canton burned 20,000 cases of opium to protest its importation; the British, in a punitive expedition, launched the First Opium War, taking over Hong Kong and humiliating the Chinese in a way that Maggie Thatcher would now deplore. A few years later, U.S. ships wrested from the Chinese similar trade concessions. In what was then called *gunboat diplomacy*, though no citation earlier than 1927 has been found.

On a flight to Paris, Secretary of State George Shultz was asked if the United States had stimulated requests from Caribbean nations to rescue Grenada. He replied, on the record: "We haven't been trying to gin up anything."

The verb to *gin up* has two meanings, each with a separate etymology. In the first, or boozed-up meaning, to *gin up* means "to get drunk" — more specifically, to become inebriated on gin. Considered in context, this was probably not the secretary of state's meaning.

As a shortening of *to ginger up*, however, we have the definition put forward in Farmer and Henley's 1890-1904 dictionary of slang: "Gin up, verb. (American). — To work hard; to make things lively or hot." *Ginger* is a spice, from the Sanskrit word for "antler-shaped root," making it one of the few words whose root is a root. *To ginger up* means "to add spice to, to enliven," and its use has a diplomatic-journalistic pedigree: "Whether they were ginged up by the articles in The Times or not," wrote Benjamin Disraeli in 1849, "I can't say."

New York Times Service

By Lon Tuck
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Barbara Hendricks, of Paris and of Stephens, Arkansas, which is about 25 miles northwest of Magnolia, sinks seductively into her chair at the Kennedy Center like an exquisitely tailored limp bag. She looks a little like Eartha Kitt, but gentler. She grunts about jet lag — she is starved, giddy, fun.

Hendricks, 35, has designed to make one of her infrequent forays into her native land — but not for long. There's a recital at the Kennedy Center that night, another one in New York, and some opera in Toronto. And that's it!

Hendricks is the woman for whom the film "Diva" was written before she decided against it. Why the exile?

"Well, I have a son, Sebastian, who is nearly 2. I have not been so mobile as before. It is very difficult to leave him." There is also her Swedish husband, an agent based in Paris.

"So," she explains, "it is simply, much easier to take a concert in Munich, which is an hour away, than to come here. So my career got centered in Europe."

She is quite well known here through her recordings. And the range is nothing if not diverse. There is the famous version of David del Tredici's "Final Alice," with Solti and the Chicago Symphony, which was the first contemporary work ever to make it to the top of the classical charts. There is "Falsafah" with Giulini. There is the rapidly growing cluster of recordings with Herbert von Karajan. There is one where she sings Gershwin with a dark, dusky artistry as refined as her singing of the lied. And there is a gutsy, rip-roaring gospel record.

So what has finally brought her into our midst?

"Well, I canceled at the Kennedy Center the last time, because I was really pregnant, very big," as she circles her arms around the sides of her body, and assumes a startled expression. "You should have seen me. I was still doing Susanna in 'The Marriage of Figaro' when I was seven months pregnant. And you better believe that it raised real questions in the scene of the marriage itself. So



By Lon Tuck/The Washington Post

since I had canceled at the Kennedy Center I thought I just had to come this time."

She has long had a reputation of being one of Karajan's favorite singers. In an interview a year ago, Karajan was sounding momentarily defensive about a casting decision in a new recording of Puccini's "Turandot." Then he blurted, "Well, they can say what they want about that performer, but I tell you about that performance, it was I who was right about anything it was in choosing Barbara Hendricks as Liu." Liu is the marvelous, lyrical role of the slave girl who is a musical foil to the steely Princess Turandot.

Karajan is sometimes accused of miscasting singers, to suit his own tastes. The only proposal for her that Hendricks has had doubts about is the florid, passionate Donna Elvira in "Don Giovanni."

"I have all the notes," she explains, "but am I right for the character? I may be cute and funny,"

By her senior year she was doing a little singing, based just on her amateur experience. "It was what I called my banquet repertoire, and my highlights were things like 'Love Is Where You Find It.'

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She went to Juilliard on a full scholarship and stayed as a Tourel pupil for five years.

"My operatic debut was there.

I was one of the Three Boys in the Juilliard company's 'Magic Flute.'

"I was the First Boy. And when I sang Pamina today, I always tell the First Boy to be careful because I know his part."

She is cautious about her operatic repertory. She mockingly describes the stereotype for her kind of light soprano as "the soubrette" and she has no intention of falling into that stereotype.

The one role in that area that will not stop singing, though, is Susanna in "The Marriage of Figaro."

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